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The indefinite article أدوات النكرة

a

an

(1)a

نستخدمها قبل الإسم المفرد المبدوء بصوت ساكن..

a cat

a man

a girl

a mat

a box

a fan

a pen

a pencil

a king

a dog

a boy

a lion

a jar

a bat

a fox

a parrot

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(2) an

نستخدمها قبل الإسم المفرد المبدوء بصوت متحرك

الحروف المتحركة هي

A e i o u

an arm

an apple

an ant

an egg

an elephant

an orange

an ox

an umbrella

an hour

لاحظ الآتي :

حرف u إذا نُطق كصوت يو فهذا يعتبر صوت ساكن ولذلك نضع

قبله a

University جامعة زي موحد uniform

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Put a or an

..... Star

..... orange

..... hand

..... apple

..... book

.....lion

..... fox

..... umbrella

..... tree

..... tiger

..... lemon

..... ant

..... ox

..... girl

..... unit

..... fan

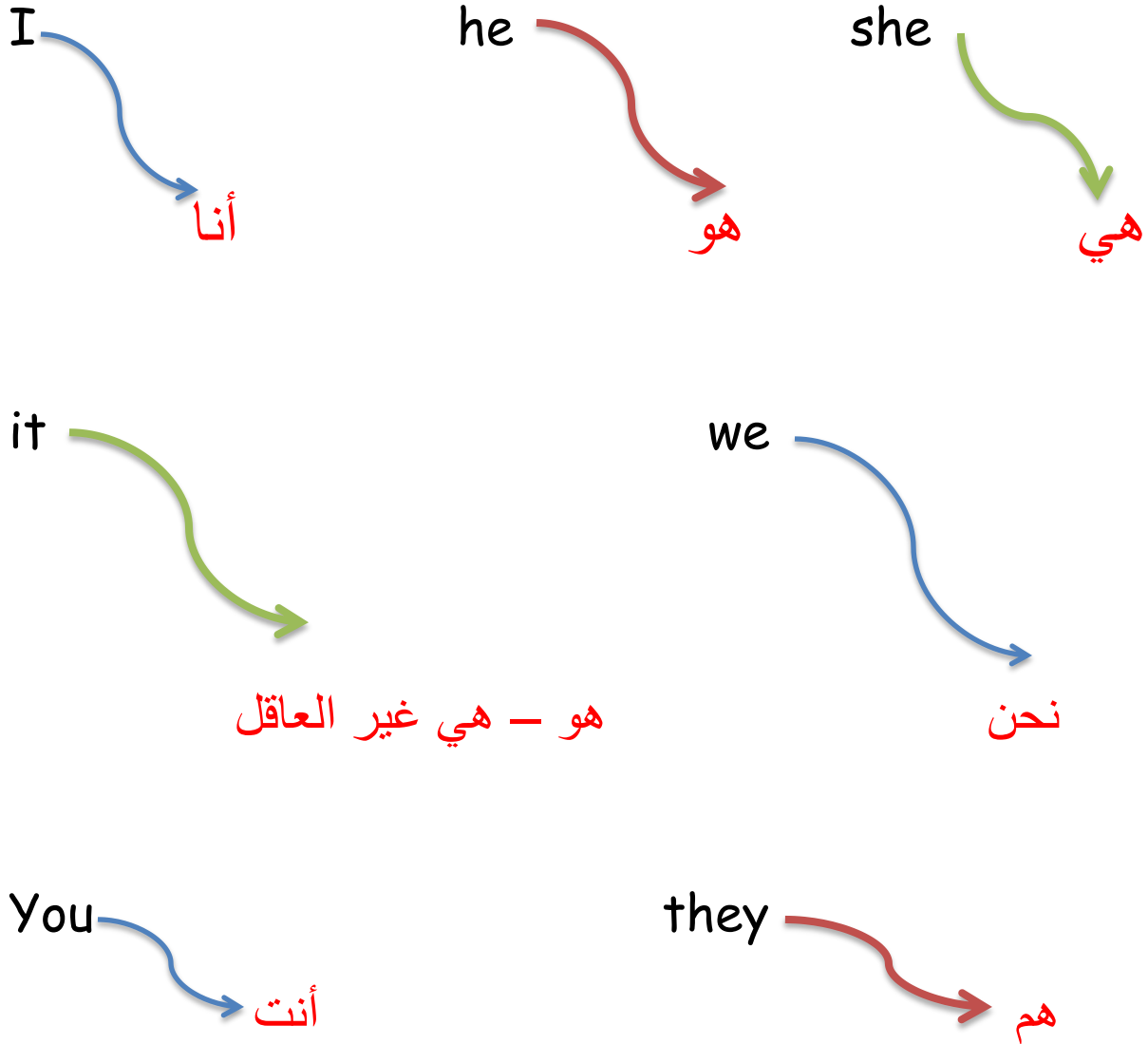
..... man

.....uniform

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Subjects Pronouns ضمائر الفاعل

الضمائر هي كلمة تحل محل الإسم المفرد أو الجمع ، العاقل أو غير العاقل - المذكر أو المؤنث..

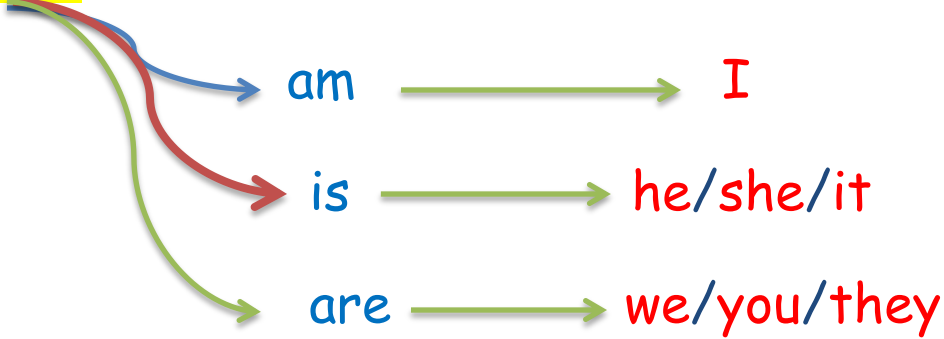


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V. to be فعل يكون

له ثلاث تصريفات تختلف باختلاف الفاعل ، ويتكون من :

V.to be



I am = I'm

is = 's

are = 're

I'm a boy

He's a boy

We're boys

I'm a girl

She's a girl

You're tall

I'm happy

It's a cat

They're eggs

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Complete with the correct subject pronoun :

أكمل بضمير فاعل صحيح :

1. am a boy.

2. are happy.

3. is a bag.

4. is sad.

5. are trees.

6. is a king.

7. is a girl.

8. are boys.

9. is a cat.

10. are hungry.

11. am thirsty.

12. is a horse.

13. is a man.

14. is a teacher.

15. am a doctor.

16. are nice.

17. is a nurse.

Read and match :

اقرأ وصل :

It

He

We

They

It

She

are

is

are

is

is

is

a man

boys

a car

a horse

a girl

happy

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Adjective الصفة

الصفة هي كلمة تصف الإسم الموصوف سواء كان اسم انسان أو حيوان وتدل على أحد مميزاته أو عيوبه بصورة أكثر تحديداً..

Tall طويل	short قصير	Hot حار	cold بارد
happy سعيد	sad حزين	good جيد	bad سيئ
small صغير الحجم	big كبير الحجم	thin نحيف	fat سمين
young صغير السن	old كبير السن	hungry جائع	Thirsty عطشان

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مواضع الصفة

قبل الإسم

A / an الموصوف ويسبقها

He is an old man.

He is a thin boy.

He is a hungry boy.

It is a hot potato.

She is a beautiful girl.

He is a good boy.

He is an old man.

It is a hot drink.

He is an angry boy.

It is a small insect.

She is a nice girl.

بعد فعل يكون

am - is - are

He is sad.

He is fat.

It is small.

She is hungry.

He is happy.

We are thirsty.

She is thin.

He is tired.

It is cold.

It is nice.

She is short.

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Read and write True (T) or False (F) :

1. He is fat. ()
2. She is a tall. ()
3. He is a thin boy. ()
4. It is small. ()
5. He is a sad boy. ()
6. She is a beautiful. ()
7. It is a small insect. ()
8. It is nice. ()
9. She is short. ()

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الجمع Plural

الجمع: ويتكون الجمع بإضافة **s/es/ies/ves** إلى نهاية الاسم..

أغلب الأسماء يتم إضافة **S** إلى نهايتها لتحويلها إلى جمع ..

إضافة S

a tree → trees

a boy → boys

a pen → pens

an apple → apples

إضافة es

وهذا مع الأسماء التي تنتهي بـ **s/sh/ch/o/x**

s/sh/ch/x/o → **es**

a bus → buses

a tomato → tomatoes

a dish → dishes

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إضافة ies

نضيفها في حالة إذا كان الإسم منتهي بـ **y** وغير مسبق بأي حرف

من الحروف المتحركة **a/e/i/o/u**

City → cities

Family → families

إضافة ves

إذا كان الإسم منتهي بـ **f/fe** تحذف عند الجمع وتضاف بدلاً منها

تحذف **f/fe** → ves

life → lives

knife → knives

جمع شاذ

هناك بعض الجموع الشاذة (تحفظ كما هي) :

man → men child → children

foot → feet tooth → teeth

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Change the following into Plural

حول التالي إلى جمع:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Tomato (.....) | 10. Cat (.....) |
| 2. Car (.....) | 11. Fan (.....) |
| 3. Doll (.....) | 12. Knife (.....) |
| 4. Ant (.....) | 13. City (.....) |
| 5. Foot (.....) | 14. Bus (.....) |
| 6. Van (.....) | 15. Child (.....) |
| 7. Window (.....) | 16. Boy (.....) |
| 8. Man (.....) | |
| 9. Dish (.....) | |

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V.to have

يستخدم في التعبير عن الملكية وهو الفعل يمتلك أو لديه..

V.to have

Have

Has

I-we-you-they يستخدم مع

he-she-it يستخدم مع

Have = 've

عند النفي نستخدم

Don't have

I **have** a pencil

You **have** a bag

They **have** books

I **don't have** a pencil

They **don't have** eggs

Has = 's

عند النفي نستخدم

doesn't have

It **has** a banana

He **has** a flower

She **has** a cake

He **doesn't have** a book

She **doesn't have** salad

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*Complete with (have - has) :-

1. I a pen
2. She an apple.
3. They don't bags.
4. Mona a book.
5. We pens.
6. He a car.
7. You an orange.
8. It doesn't a fish.
9. They cars.

*Choose the correct answer :-

1. She (don't - doesn't) have a kite.
2. They (don't - doesn't) have a van.
3. We (has - have) cars.
4. My mother doesn't (have - has) a book.
5. Sama and Nada (has - have) oranges.
6. Ali doesn't (have - has) a bag.
7. I don't (has - have) a pencil.
8. She (have - has) an apple.
9. We (have - has) kites.

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يوجد There

تستخدم في وصف ما هو محيط بنا أو لوصف صورة ما ..

There

There is

تستخدم مع الإسم المفرد

There is a - an

There is = there's

There is an umbrella.

There is a window.

There is an apple.

There is an orange.

There is a dog.

There is an ant.

There is a girl.

There are

تستخدم مع الإسم الجمع

There are s

There are = there're

There are keys.

There are oranges.

There are foxes.

There are men.

There are boxes.

There are boys.

There are kites.

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***Choose the correct answer:**

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

1. There (is - are) a key.
2. There (is - are) pens.
3. There (is - are) a book.
4. There is a (tree - trees) .
5. There are (window - windows) .
6. (They - There) is a ring.
7. There (is - are) apples.
8. There (is - are) a pencil.
9. There (is - are) kings.

***Read and put " is " or " are " :**

1. There a van.
2. There balls.
3. There men.
4. There an apple.
5. There feet.
6. There an orange.
7. There kings.
8. There kites.

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Singular Demonstratives

أسماء الإشارة للمفرد

This is

تستخدم للمفرد القريب

This is a / an

This is a horse

This is an elephant

This is a pencil

This is a book

This is an ox

This is a banana

This is an ant

This is a girl

That is

تستخدم للمفرد البعيد

That is a / an

That is a moon

That is a an apple

That is a bird

That is a star

That is an egg

That is a mat

That is an orange

That is a pen

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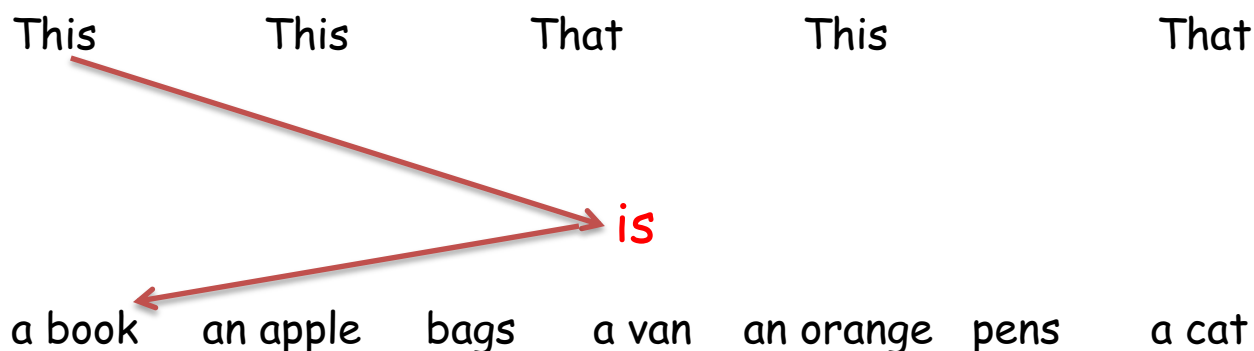
Choose the correct answer :

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة :

1. This (is - are) a girl .
2. That (is - are) a queen.
3. This (is - are) an orange.
4. That is a (tree - trees) .
5. This is a (car - cars) .
6. That is a (bus - buses) .
7. This (is - are) a dog.
8. That is an (apples - apple) .
9. That is an (ox - oxen) .

Match the following :

وصل الآتي:



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أسماء الإشارة للجمع

These are

تستخدم للجمع القريب

These are s

These are horses

These are elephants

These are pencils

These are books

These are oxen

These are bananas

These are ants

These are girls

Those are

تستخدم للجمع البعيد

Those are s

Those are monkeys

Those are apples

Those are birds

Those are stars

Those are eggs

Those are mats

Those are oranges

Those are pens

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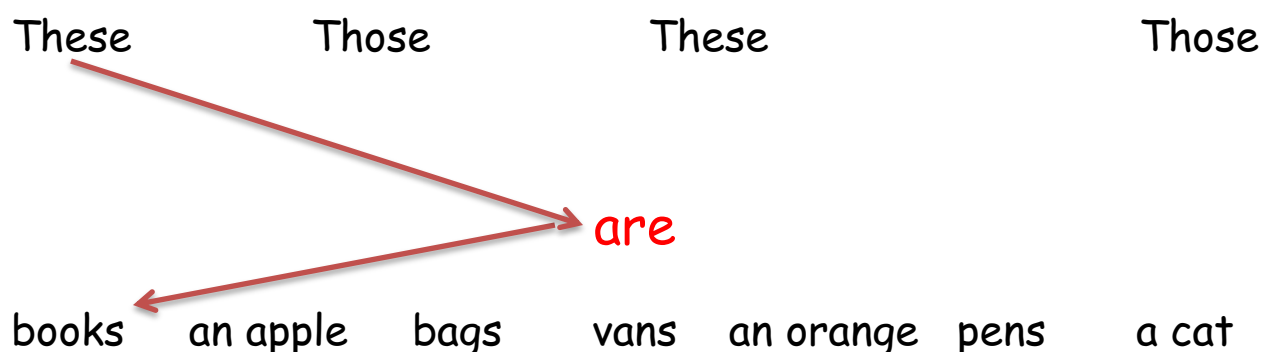
Choose the correct answer :

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة :

1. These (is - are) girls.
2. Those (is - are) queens.
3. Those (is - are) oranges.
4. These are (tree - trees) .
5. Those are (car - cars) .
6. These are (bus - buses) .
7. Those (is - are) dogs.
8. These are (apples - apple) .
9. Those are (ox - oxen) .

Match the following :

وصل الآتي:



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Singular Demonstratives

Questions

السؤال بأسماء الإشارة المفرد

للسؤال عن

المفرد البعيد

نسأل عنه بـ

What is that ?

That is a / an للإجابة

It is a / an للإجابة

What is that ?

That is a hat.

What is that ?

It is a bus.

What is that ?

That is an egg.

المفرد القريب

نسأل عنه بـ

What is this ?

This is a / an للإجابة

It is a / an للإجابة

What is this ?

This is a book.

What is this ?

It is a dog.

What is this ?

This is an apple.

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Plural Demonstratives

Questions

السؤال بأسماء الإشارة الجمع

للسؤال عن

الجمع البعيد

نسأل عنه بـ

What are those ?

Those are للإجابة s

They are للإجابة s

What are those ?

Those are trees.

What are those ?

They are tables.

What are those ?

Those are eggs.

الجمع القريب

نسأل عنه بـ

What are these ?

These are للإجابة s

They are للإجابة s

What are these ?

These are bananas.

What are these ?

They are dogs.

What are these ?

These are apples.

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Choose the correct answer:-

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة:-

1. What is this ? - This (are - is) a dog.
2. What are these ? - (These - This) are lions.
3. What is this ? - (These - This) is a bus.
4. What (is - are) those ?
5. What (is - are) that ?
6. What (is - are) these ?
7. What are these ? - These (is - are) oranges.
8. What are those ? - (This - Those) are kings.
9. What is that ? - That is a (cat - cats).

Write the correct word:-

اكتب الكلمة الصحيحة :-

1. It(are) a book.
2. This (are) an apple.
3. These (is) oranges.
4. Those (is) bags.
5. What..... (is) these ?
6. What (are) that ?
7. This is (an) pen.
8. These are(a) vans.

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Present Continuous

المضارع المستمر

يستخدم **المضارع المستمر** في التعبير عن الشئ الذي يحدث وقت الكلام أو لحظة الكلام ..

يتكون المضارع المستمر من

I

am + V.ing

I am playing

I'm watching

I am going to

he
She
It

is + V.ing

He is eating

She is painting

It is jumping

We
You
They

are + V.ing

We are walking

They are singing

You are drinking

He isn't sleeping

I am not watching

not = n't عند النفي نضيف

am / is / are بعد

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Choose the correct answer :-

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة :

1. I (am - is - are) sleeping.
2. They (am - is - are) eating.
3. She (am - is - are) reading.
4. He is (walk - walking - walks).
5. I'm (drinking - drinks - drink).
6. I ('s - 'm - 're) running.
7. We ('m - 's - 're) playing.
8. She ('m - 's - 're) painting.
9. (He - We - You) is walking.

Read and match:-

اقرأ وصل :-

- | | |
|--------|------------------|
| 1. I | a) is sleeping |
| 2. We | b) are drinking. |
| 3. He | c) am reading. |
| 4. She | d) is eating |

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How to answer

Yes / No Questions ?

كيفية الإجابة على سؤال (هل) ؟

(1) إذا بدأت الجملة بالكلمات التالية تكون الإجابة عليها بـ

✓ Yes No ✗

وهذه الكلمات معناها هل وهي :

Is Are Was Were

Do Does Did

Can Will

(2) نستبدل أماكن الكلمة الأولى والثانية من السؤال للإجابة :

~~Is~~ it a banana ?

Yes, it is.

~~Is~~ she a nurse ?

Yes, she is.

~~Are~~ they eggs ?

Yes, they are

~~Does~~ he like carrots?

Yes, he does

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(3) إذا كانت الإجابة بـ **No** نضع في نهاية الإجابة

Not = n't

Is it a table ?

No, it is **not**

Is he a Doctor ?

No, he **isn't**

(4) لاحظ تغيير الكلمة الثانية في الكلمات الآتية :

ذكرنا سابقاً أن **الكلمة الثانية** في السؤال **كما هي**

أما لو كانت إحدى الكلمات الآتية **فلا بد أن نغيرها ..**

You → **I**

This / That → **it**

Are you → **I am**

These / Those → **They**

Are **you** a boy ?

Yes, **I am**

Is **that** a bus ?

Yes, **it** is

Are **these** apples ?

No, **they** aren't

Are **those** birds ?

Yes, **they** are

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Exercise

*** Answer the question :**

Is it a banana ?

.....

Is this a bag ?

.....

Are you a boy ?

.....

Is she sad ?

.....

Are you a teacher ?

.....

Are you happy ?

.....

Is she a queen ?

.....

Is he a baker ?

.....

Is that a cat ?

.....

Do you like cake ?

.....

Can you see a dog ?

.....

Is he thin ?

.....

Are they bad ?

.....

Are these eggs ?

.....

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السؤال بأدوات الإستفهام

Question words

يتم اتباع الخطوات التالية مع جميع أدوات الإستفهام ما عدا **Who / Whose**

؟ مفعول + فعل + فاعل + فعل مساعد أو ناقص + أداة الإستفهام

Who من

يستخدم للسؤال عن **الفاعل العاقل** ..

Who played tennis with you ? - **Ahmed** played with me.

Whose لمن

يستخدم للسؤال عن **الملكية** ..

Whose bag is it ? - **It's** my bag.

Where أين

يستخدم للسؤال عن **المكان** ..

Where did you go yesterday ? - I went to **the park**.

When متى

يستخدم للسؤال عن **الوقت والزمن** ..

When did you go to the club ? - I went to the club **last week**.

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What / ماذا

تستخدم للسؤال عن الشيء أو الفاعل والمفعول غير العاقل ..

What is your name ? - My name is Ahmed.

Which / أيهما

تستخدم للتفضيل والتمييز وتستخدم أيضا لغير العاقل ..

Which do you prefer: reading or writing?

- I prefer reading than writing.

Why / لماذا

تستخدم للسؤال عن السبب ، والإجابة عليها بـ **Because**

Why didn't you go to the party? - **because** I was ill.

How / كيف

تستخدم للسؤال عن الكيفية والحال ..

How are you ? - I'm fine.

How do you go to school ? - **by** bus .

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Present Simple

المضارع البسيط

زمن **المضارع البسيط** هو من أهم الأزمنة على الإطلاق لأن استخداماته كثيرة جداً ..

*لو عندك جملة بالشكل ده

I **go** to school by bus.

أكد فهمت إن الجملة دي معناها إنك رايح المدرسة بالأتوبيس ..

ولازم حضرتك تفهم من الجملة إنك مش رايح حالاً المدرسة ولكن انت **متعود** تروح كل يوم المدرسة بالأتوبيس (عادة يومية) لكن مش معناه إنه بيحصل حالاً ..

المضارع البسيط : يُعبر عن عادة وتكرار ولا يعبر عن حدث يحدث في الوقت الحالي ..

Examples:

I get up at seven.

أنا أستيقظ في الساعة

The sun rises from The East.

الشمس تشرق من الشرق

الجمال الي فاتت دي نفهم منها إن دي **عادات بتكرر ..**

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طيب المضارع البسيط بيتكون من ايه

المضارع البسيط بيتكون من : **الفاعل + التصريف الأول للفعل + باقي الجملة**

Subject

Base of the verb

والفاعل هنا بيكون الضمير أو إسم الفاعل..

الفاعل

إسم

ضمير

Ahmed - Cat - Lions

He - She - It

Ali and Sara

I - We - You - They

يعني ايه **فعل أساسي؟!** يعني الفعل في شكله الأول..

الفعل له 3 أشكال وهم :

Go - went - gone

Play - played - played

اللي احنا محتاجينه هنا الفعل اللي باللون الأحمر ده إسمه
التصريف الأساسي وكمان إسمه التصريف الأول للفعل (المصدر) ..

وده اللي بنستخدمه في زمن المضارع البسيط..

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I - We - You - They

الفعل في المصدر

I play

We eat

They paint

You write

وهكذا نفس الكلام مع الأسماء الجمع

Ali and Sara go to school.

The Cats run quickly.

The boys do the homework.

He - She - It

نضيف للفعل s - es - ies

He plays

She goes

It flies

وينطبق هذا الكلام أيضاً مع الإسم المفرد

Salma plays

Ali eats

The cat jumps

Examples

He does his homework.

Sara goes to the library.

She plays Tennis with Ali.

The Lion wishes to get out the cage.

My sister tidies her room.

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موقع الدكتور محمد رزق معلم الكيمياء التعليمي

السؤال في المضارع البسيط :

عند السؤال في المضارع البسيط نستخدم :

Do Does

Do → I - We - You - They + المصدر

Does → He - She - It + المصدر

Examples:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| Do you live near here ? | - Yes, I do. |
| Does the film begins at 8:00 ? | - No, it doesn't. |
| Do you do your homework ? | - Yes, I do. |
| Do they enjoy the party ? | - Yes, they do. |
| Do they like cartoon ? | - No, they don't. |

Key Words

الكلمات الدالة علي المضارع البسيط

الكلمات الدالة معناها إن لو شوفت كلمة من الكلمات دي تعرف إن ده زمن المضارع البسيط..

Always - Often - Sometimes - Usually - Every day - Never

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Choose the correct answer:-

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

1. I (eat - eats) vegetables every day.
2. You (drink - drinks) coffee.
3. Ahmed (like - likes) Strawberry.
4. Ali and Sami (like - likes) watermelon.
5. Susan never (have - has) breakfast.
6. Kareem (eats - eat) an ice-cream a day.
7. Salwa (enjoys - enjoy) eating pasta.
8. I always (eats - eat) lunch at home.
9. We usually (drink - drinks) milk for breakfast.

Fill in with Do or Does :-

املا الفراغ بالإجابة الصحيحة:

1. you like salad ?
2. Ali like peas ?
3. they eat bananas ?
4. Ahmed drink juice ?
5. your cat drink milk ?
6. Sally like cheese ?
7. Salma eat fish ?
8. Sara and Salwa go to school ?
9. you enjoy the party ?

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الماضي البسيط Past Simple

هو حدث تم وانتهى في الماضي وله شكلين

منتظم

غير منتظم

الفعل الماضي المنتظم

إضافة (d - ed - ied)

work → worked

help → helped

play → played

live → lived

cry → cried

الفعل الماضي غير المنتظم: **يحفظ** كما هو وليس له قاعدة محددة

eat → ate

drink → drank

go → went

cost → cost

put → put

win → won

have → had

come → came

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English Teacher



D.M.RAZK

موقع الدكتور محمد رزق معلم الكيمياء التعليمي

Examples

I **played** Football yesterday.

He **went** to the cinema last week.

They **watched** TV last night.

I **lived** in Cairo.

We **enjoyed** the party last summer.

He **won** the match yesterday.

It **jumped** yesterday.

We **cried** last month.

You **climbed** mountain last year.

They **played** Tennis two years ago.

I **ate** meat last night.

The cat **ate** fish yesterday.

He **came** two weeks ago.

They **ran** very fast in 2001.

You **ate** bread yesterday.

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السؤال في الماضي البسيط

Did عند السؤال في الماضي البسيط نستخدم

Did



I - He - She - It - We - You - They + المصدر

Examples

Did you play football yesterday ?

Did you go to the park yesterday ?

Did you visit your uncle last night ?

Did you ride a bike last Friday ?

Did you go to the cinema last holiday ?

Did you see the movie that was shown yesterday ?

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النفي في الماضي البسيط

Did not = didn't+ مصدر الفعل عند النفي نضع

Examples

He **didn't** ride a bike last week.

She **did not** but clothes last year.

Key words

الكلمات الدالة علي الماضي البسيط

والكلمات الدالة هي الكلمات التي تدل علي وجود ماضي بسيط في الجملة
ومن أهم الكلمات الدالة :

Yesterday أمس

- She wrote letter **yesterday**.

Last الماضي

- I watched TV **last** night.

ago منذ

- He won the match two days **ago**.

In + مدة زمنية قديمة

- I lived in Cairo **in 2010**

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Write the correct of the verb in brackets :

اكتب الفعل الصحيح من بين الأقواس :

1. Ali (break) the window last night.
2. I (go) to the cinema yesterday.
3. I (not, enjoy) the film much.
4. I (be) angry because they (be) late.
5. I (buy) tickets to Paris Last month.
6. This house (cost) 35.000\$ in 1998.
7. We (ring) the bell yesterday.
8. Ahmed (write) great books about friendship.
9. It (be) cold yesterday.

Choose the correct answer :

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

1. My parents (come - comes - came) to visit me last week.
2. I (was - am - has) hungry, so I made a sandwich.
3. Last year, I (travel - traveled - travels) to Aswan.
4. She went to the zoo and (had - have - has) some fun.
5. Did you understand the lesson? - Yes, (I did - I do).
6. When did you (studied - study - studies) last night ?
7. Where (you went - are you going - did you go) yesterday?
8. He (don't went - didn't do - didn't went) to school.
9. Ahmed (passing - pass - passed) his exam last week.

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الماضي المستمر Past Continuous

الماضي المستمر هو عبارة عن حدث كان مستمر في نقطة في الزمن الماضي ..

لو عندك جملة بالشكل ده

At 5:00 p.m , I was playing Football.

هنا لاحظ إن في وقت ما في الماضي وبتحديد الزمن كنت مستمر في مشاهدة التلفزيون فترة من الزمن ..

وهذا معناه أن الحدث كان مستمر خلال الساعة الخامسة أي أنه بدأ قبل الخامسة واستمر لبعد الساعة الخامسة ، وخلال تلك اللحظة كان الحدث مستمر ..

Examples

I was running.

She was painting.

They were listening.

ومن هذا نستنتج أن تكوين الماضي المستمر هو :

Subject + was / were + V. ing

الفاعل

Playing - watching - walking

I - He - She - It → was

We - You - They → were

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English Teacher

Examples

We **were studying** evening every day.

Children **were playing** at six yesterday.

My team **was training** yesterday morning.

My father **was reading** a newspaper .

My friend **was calling** me .

My uncle and aunt **were visiting** us .

My mother **was cooking** the dinner.

يمكن أن يستخدم **الماضي المستمر** عن التعبير عن حدثين متزامنين في الزمن الماضي مع وجود أداة ربط

When

While

While → تستخدم مع تزامن حدثين **وقعا في نفس الفترة**

While my mother was cooking, their children were sleeping.

While I was watching TV, My sister was playing chess.

لاحظ تزامن الحدثين .. الحدثان وقعا في نفس الفترة..

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تستخدم **While** أيضاً للتعبير عن حدثين .. حدث طويل وحدث قصير قطع الحدث الطويل ويكون بإستخدام **الماضي المستمر مع الماضي البسيط**

While I was having a shower, the phone rang.

The phone rang **while** I was having a shower.

لاحظ أن الحدث الطويل الذي كان مستمر وهو الإستحمام كان في صيغة الماضي المستمر ، بينما الحدث القصير كان في زمن الماضي البسيط ..

ما أود أن أقوله لك أن أداتي الربط **While / When** تستخدمما كدلالات زمنية تعبر عن زمن الماضي المستمر لكن بشروط معينة وهي :

While → Past continuous, past simple

While I was having a shower, the phone rang.

Past simple ← **While** → Past continuous

The phone rang **while** I was having a shower.

When → past simple, past continuous

When the phone rang, I was eating lunch.

Past continuous ← **When** → Past simple

I was eating lunch **When** the phone rang.

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السؤال في الماضي المستمر

Was + (I - He - She - It) + V. ing ?

Was he playing ?

Was she watching TV ?

Was it jumping ?

Were + (we - You - They) + V. ing ?

Were you listening to music ?

Were they doing their homework ?

النفي في الماضي المستمر

إضافة **not** بعد الفعل المستمر (was / were) بعد الفعل المساعد ..

I **was not** watching TV.

They **were not** reading the book.

We **weren't** listening to music.

He **wasn't** playing tennis.

She **wasn't** wearing the dress.

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Choose the correct answer:-

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

1. Ali was (cleaned - cleaning) the house at 5 pm.
2. She (were - was) using the Internet.
3. They were (cook - cooking - cooks) lunch.
4. My mother (weren't walking - wasn't walking) in the zoo.
5. You (wasn't playing - weren't playing) cards.
6. Salwa wasn't (talking - talk - talks) to Ali.
7. The cats weren't (played - plays - playing) outside.
8. While my father (was cooking - were cooking).
9. When I (playing - was playing).

Correct the mistake :-

صحح الخطأ

1. I..... (not watch) the match on TV at 9 o'clock.
2. I (hear) a noise, while I (do) my homework.
3. My mum (prepare) lunch while my brother and I (do) homework .
4. I (have) a shower, when someone (knock) on the door.
5. I (study) while my little sister (play) with her doll.
6. They (not watch) this time yesterday.

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Future Simple

المستقبل البسيط

المستقبل البسيط يستخدم للتعبير عن :

أحداث سوف تحدث في المستقبل ولكن غير مؤكدة ..

ويستخدم في التهديد والتحذير (يكون له عواقب) ..

ويستخدم في الرد السريع ..

Examples

Ahmed **will visit** his uncle in Egypt.

فهذا المثال هو حدث سيتم في المستقبل لكنه غير مؤكد ..

Stop bothering your sister or I **will punish** you.

وفي هذا المثال تم استخدام أسلوب تهديد حيث يكون نتيجة العقاب..

Ali is calling, I **will answer** the phone.

وفي هذا المثال نلاحظ استخدام الردود السريعة دون التفكير ..

تكوين المستقبل البسيط

ومن هنا يتضح أن المستقبل البسيط يتكون من

Subject + will + V. inf

الفاعل أو الضمير

مصدر الفعل

وتكون **Will** بمعنى سوف وتأتي مع كافة الضمائر أو الأسماء يليها الفعل في المصدر..

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Examples

He **will travel** to Aswan.

Ahmed **will sleep** early.

Sara **will arrive** tomorrow.

They **will watch** the film.

Ahmed and Ali **will catch** the bus.

Question

كيفية تكوين السؤال في المستقبل

نبدأ السؤال بـ **Will** وبنضع بعدها الفاعل أو الضمير وبعد ذلك مصدر الفعل

Will + subject + V. inf ???

كل ضمائر الفاعل

مصدر الفعل

Examples

Will you play ?

- Yes, I will.

Will she write her homework ?

- No, she will not.

Will he read the book ?

- No, he won't.

Will they watch the film ?

- Yes, they will.

لاحظ تحويل الضمير **You** في الإجابة إلى

I

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صرف الأفعال الآتية مما بين القوسين في زمن المستقبل البسيط:

- 1- You.....(**earn**) a lot of money.
- 2- Sarah (**travel**) around the world.
- 3- If she passes the exam, she (**be**) very happy.
- 4- I (**be**) there by five o'clock I promise.
- 5- The meeting (**take**) place at 3 pm.
- 6- You (**meet**) lots of interesting people.
- 7- Everything (**be**) perfect.
- 8- I think it (**rain**) tonight.
- 9- We (**send**) an email tomorrow.

Choose the correct answer :-

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة:-

- 1- I (**will meet - met - meets**) him later.
- 2- I hope it (**rain - will rain - rains**) tomorrow.
- 3- I (**help - will help - helping**) you carry your things.
- 4- They (**will come - comes - come**) early if we ask them.
- 5- I (**see - will see - am seeing**) you on Monday.
- 6- We (**goes - go - will go**) to the cinema tomorrow.
- 7- He (**will give - give - gives**) you the money tomorrow.
- 8- Maybe I (**buy - buys - will buy**) new jeans.
- 9- I think we (**had - will have - have**) a great day.

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Key words الكلمات الدالة

هناك بعض الكلمات التي يتم استخدامها في زمن المستقبل البسيط كدلالة عليه حيث أن بمجرد ذكرها في الجملة تعني أنها في زمن المستقبل البسيط..

وهذه الكلمات هي :

Next القادم أو التالي

Tomorrow غداً

In the future في المستقبل

In + مدة زمنية قادمة

Examples

She will see the doctor **next** week.

Ahmed will play an important match **tomorrow**.

We will travel to space **in the future**.

We will cancel the meeting because of certain issues.

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موقع الدكتور محمد رزق التعليمي



امسح الباركود بالمويل لتثبيت
التطبيق وتحميل كل الملازم مجاناً وبسرعه



حمل التطبيق الآن



كورسات ونتائج امتحانات



ملازم ثانوي



ملازم اعدادي



ملازم ابتدائي



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